

## IN THE CLAIMS

1           1. (Previously Presented) A method for managing a code sequence, comprising:  
2           determining first intermediate correlation values for a first plurality of sample sequences  
3 during a first clock cycle;  
4           determining second intermediate correlation values for the first plurality of sample  
5 sequences during a second clock cycle;  
6           determining correlation outputs for the first plurality of sample sequences from the first  
7 and second intermediate correlation values; and  
8           determining a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay incurred from  
9 transmission of the sample sequences from the correlation outputs.

1           2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein determining the first intermediate  
2 correlation values comprises processing coefficients in a first code sequence group in parallel  
3 with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first  
4 plurality of sample sequences.

1           3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein determining the second intermediate  
2 correlation values comprises processing coefficients in a second code sequence group in parallel  
3 with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first  
4 plurality of sample sequences.

1           4. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein determining correlation outputs for the  
2 first plurality of sample sequences comprises taking a sum of the first and second intermediate  
3 correlation values for each of the first plurality of sample sequences.

1           5. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:  
2           determining first intermediate correlation values for a second plurality of sample values  
3 during a third clock;  
4           determining second intermediate correlation values for the second plurality of sample  
5 values during a fourth clock; and  
6           determining correlation output values for the second plurality of sample value from the  
7 first and second intermediate correlation values.

1           6. (Previously Presented) A method for managing a code sequence, comprising:  
2           processing a first group of coefficients in the code sequence, loaded in a plurality of code  
3           sequence registers during a first clock cycle, with a first group of contiguous sample values in a  
4           received sample to determine a first intermediate correlation value during the first clock cycle;  
5           processing a second group of coefficients in the code sequence, loaded in the plurality of  
6           code sequence registers previously used for the first group of coefficients during a second clock  
7           cycle, with a second group of contiguous sample values in the received sample to determine a  
8           second intermediate correlation value during the second clock cycle;  
9           determining a correlation output from the first and second intermediate correlation  
10          values; and  
11          determining a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay incurred from  
12          transmission of the sample values from the correlation output.

1           7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the code sequence comprises  
2           L coefficients and the first and second group of coefficients in the code sequence each comprises  
3           n coefficients, where L and n may be any value.

1           8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the first and second group of sample  
2           values in the received sample each comprises n sample values.

1           9. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the first and second group of coefficients  
2           in the code sequence are contiguous.

1           10. (Canceled)

1           11. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein processing the first group of coefficient  
2           in the code sequence with the first group of sample values in the received sample comprises  
3           determining a sum of the products of the first group of coefficients in the code sequence with the  
4           first group of sample values in the received sample.

1           12. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein processing the second group of  
2           coefficients in the code sequence with the second group of sample values in the received sample  
3           comprises determining a sum of the products of the second group of coefficients in the code  
4           sequence with the second group of sample values in the received sample.

1 13. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein determining the correlation output from  
2 the first and second intermediate correlation values comprises taking the sum of the first and  
3 second intermediate correlation values.

1 14. (Currently Amended) A method for managing a code sequence, comprising:  
2 organizing the code sequence, having L contiguous coefficients, into L/n contiguous  
3 code sequence groups having n coefficients each, where n is greater than 1;  
4 selecting a number of sample sequences to process in parallel where each of the sample  
5 sequences has contiguous sample values from a received sample;  
6 organizing contiguous sample values from each of a first set of contiguous sample  
7 sequences to process in parallel into a first set of contiguous sample sequence groups;  
8 processing coefficients in each of the code sequence groups in parallel with  
9 corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first set of  
10 sample sequences, where each of code sequence groups is processed during a different clock  
11 cycle;  
12 determining a correlation output for each of the sample sequences; and  
13 determining a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay incurred from  
14 transmission of the sample sequences from the correlation output.

1 15. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising:  
2 organizing contiguous sample values from each of a second set of sample sequences to  
3 process in parallel into a second set of contiguous sample sequence groups; and  
4 processing coefficients in each of the code sequence groups in parallel with  
5 corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the second set of  
6 sample sequences, where each of the code sequence groups is processed during a different clock  
7 cycle.

1 16. (Canceled)

1 17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 16, wherein determining a  
2 synchronization point comprises determining a correlation output having a highest numerical  
3 value.

1 18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein a first sample value in a  
2 first sample sequence includes a first sample value in the received sample and each consecutive  
3 sample sequence includes a next contiguous sample value in the received sample as a first sample  
4 value of the consecutive sample sequence.

1 19. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein processing comprises determining a  
2 sum of the products of the coefficients in each of the code sequence groups with each of the  
3 sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first set of sample sequences.

1 20. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the code sequence comprises a plurality  
2 of L contiguous values.

1 21. (Original) The method of Claim 20, wherein the code sequence is organized into a  
2 plurality of n code sequence groups.

1 22. (Original) The method of Claim 21, wherein a number, d, sample sequences are  
2 selected to process in parallel where each of the sample sequences has L contiguous sample  
3 values from the sample.

1 23. (Original) The method of Claim 22, wherein the first set of sample sequences is  
2 organized into a plurality of contiguous sample sequence groups having n values each.

1 24. (Canceled) The method of Claim 14, wherein organizing the code sequence  
2 comprises organizing the code sequence into L/n groups.

1 25. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein processing coefficients  
2 comprises processing coefficients for L/n clocks.

1 26. (Currently Amended) A method for managing a code sequence, comprising:  
2 organizing the code sequence, having L contiguous coefficients, into L/n contiguous  
3 code sequence groups having n coefficients each, where n is greater than 1;  
4 selecting a number of sample sequences, d, to process in parallel where each of the  
5 sample sequences has L contiguous sample values from a received sample, where a first sample  
6 value in a first sample sequence is a first sample value in the received sample and each

consecutive sample sequence includes a next contiguous sample value in the received sample as a first sample value in the consecutive sample sequence;

organizing sample values from each of a first set of  $d$  sample sequences into a first set of sample sequence groups having  $n$  values each;

processing coefficients in each of the code sequence groups in parallel with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first set of  $d$  sample sequences, where each of the code sequence groups is processed during a different clock cycle, where  $L$ , and  $d$ , ~~and~~  $n$  may be any value;

determining a correlation output for each of the sample sequences; and

determining a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay incurred from transmission of the sample sequences from the correlation output.

27. (Previously Amended) The method of Claim 26, further comprising:

organizing sample values from each of a second set of  $d$  sample sequences into a second set of contiguous sample sequence groups having  $n$  values each; and processing values in each of the code sequence groups in parallel with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the second set of  $d$  sample sequences, where each of the code sequence groups is processed during a different clock cycle.

28. (Canceled)

29. (Original) The method of Claim 28, wherein determining a synchronization output comprises determining a correlation output having a highest numerical value.

30. (Original) The method of Claim 26, wherein the code sequence is organized into  $L/n$  groups.

31. (Original) The method of Claim 26, wherein processing comprises determining a sum of the products of the coefficients in each of the code sequence groups with each of the sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first set of  $d$  sample sequences.

32. (Original) The method of Claim 26, wherein the processing is completed after  $L/n$  clocks.

1           33. (Currently Amended) A correlator unit, comprising:  
2           a plurality of code sequence registers that store coefficients from a code sequence group  
3           having  $n$  coefficients, the plurality of code sequence registers storing coefficients from one code  
4           sequence group of  $L/n$  code sequence groups at a time, where  $L$  is the number of coefficients in a  
5           code sequence, where  $n$  is greater than 1;  
6           a plurality of sample registers that store sample values from a plurality of sample  
7           sequences that are processed in parallel;  
8           a processing unit that processes coefficients in each of the plurality of code sequence  
9           groups in the plurality of code sequence registers in parallel with corresponding sample values in  
10          corresponding sample sequence groups from a first plurality of sample sequences in the plurality  
11          of sample registers, where each of the code sequence groups is processed to generate  
12          intermediate correlation values during a different clock cycle;  
13          an accumulation unit that generates a correlation output for each of the sample sequences  
14          from the intermediate correlation values generated during the different clock cycles; and  
15          a correlation output processor that determines a synchronization point that identifies an  
16          amount of delay incurred from transmission of the sample sequences from the correlation output.

1           34. (Previously Presented) The correlator unit of Claim 33, wherein the accumulation  
2           unit further comprises a plurality of accumulation sub-units each accumulation sub-unit receiving  
3           results from the processing unit for a designated sample sequence, each accumulation unit  
4           generating a correlation value for the designated sample sequence after each of the code  
5           sequence groups are processed.

1           35. (Previously Presented) The correlator unit of Claim 33, wherein the processing unit  
2           processes the coefficients in each of the plurality of code sequence groups in the plurality of code  
3           sequence registers in parallel with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample  
4           sequence groups from a second plurality of sample sequences in the plurality of sample registers,  
5           where each of the code sequence groups is processed during a different clock cycle.

1           36. (Canceled)

1           37. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 36, wherein the correlation output processor  
2           determines a synchronization point from a correlation output having a highest numerical value.

1 38. (Previously Presented) The correlator unit of Claim 33, wherein the processing unit  
2 determines a sum of products of the coefficients in each of the code sequence groups with  
3 corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups.

1 39. (Currently Amended) A correlator unit, comprising:  
2 a plurality of  $n$  code sequence registers that store  $n$  coefficients from a code sequence  
3 group, the plurality of  $n$  code sequence registers storing coefficients from one code sequence  
4 group of  $L/n$  code sequence groups at a time, where  $L$  is the number of coefficients in a code  
5 sequence, where  $n$  is greater than 1;  
6 a plurality of  $n+d-1$  sample registers that store sample values from a plurality of  $d$  sample  
7 sequences that are processed in parallel; and  
8 a processing unit that processes coefficients in each of the plurality of code sequence  
9 groups in the plurality of  $n$  code sequence registers in parallel with corresponding sample values  
10 in corresponding sample sequence groups from a first plurality of  $d$  sample sequences in the  
11 plurality of  $n+d-1$  sample registers, where each of the code sequence groups is processed to  
12 generate intermediate correlation values during a different clock cycle, wherein  ~~$n$  and~~  $d$  may be  
13 any value;  
14 an accumulation unit that determines a correlation output for each of the sample  
15 sequences from the intermediate correlation values generated during the different clock cycles;  
16 and  
17 ~~determining a synchronization point that identifies~~ a correlation output processor to  
18 determine a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay incurred from transmission  
19 of the sample sequences from the correlation output.

1 40. (Previously Presented) The correlator unit of Claim 39, wherein the accumulation  
2 unit further comprises an accumulation sub-unit, corresponding to each of the  $d$  sample  
3 sequences that are processed in parallel, that receives results from the processing unit for a  
4 designated sample sequence and that determines a correlation output for the designated sample  
5 sequence after each of the code sequence groups are processed.

1 41. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 39, wherein the processing unit processes the  
2 coefficients in each of the plurality code sequence groups in the plurality of  $n$  code sequence  
3 registers in parallel with corresponding sample values in corresponding sample sequence groups

4 from a second plurality of  $d$  sample sequences in the plurality of  $n+d-1$  sample registers, where  
5 each of the code sequence groups is processed during a different clock cycle.

1 42. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 40, further comprising correlation output  
2 processor that determines a synchronization point for the code sequence from the correlation  
3 outputs.

1 43. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 42, wherein the correlation output processor  
2 determines a synchronization point from a correlation output having a highest numerical value.

1 44. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 39, wherein the processing unit determines a  
2 sum of products of the coefficients in each of the code sequence groups with each of the sample  
3 values in corresponding sample sequence groups from the first set of  $d$  correlation sequences.

1 45. (Original) The correlator unit of Claim 39, wherein the processing is completed after  
2  $L/n$  clocks.

1 46. (Currently Amended) A correlator unit, comprising:  
2 means for storing coefficients from a code sequence group having  $n$  coefficients, the  
3 means for storing coefficients from one code sequence group of  $L/n$  code sequence groups at a  
4 time, where  $L$  is a number of coefficients in a code sequence, where  $n$  is greater than 1;  
5 means for storing sample values from a plurality of sample sequences that are processed  
6 in parallel;  
7 means for processing coefficients in each of the plurality of code sequence groups in the  
8 means for storing coefficients in parallel with corresponding sample values in corresponding  
9 sample sequence groups from a first plurality of contiguous sample sequences in the means for  
10 storing sample values, where each of the code sequence groups is processed to generate  
11 intermediate correlation values during a different clock cycle;  
12 means for determining a correlation output for each of the sample sequences from the  
13 intermediate correlation values generated during the different clock cycles; and  
14 means for determining a synchronization point that identifies an amount of delay  
15 incurred from transmission of the sample sequences from the correlation output.



1           47. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein determining the  
2 synchronization point comprises identifying a correlation output having a highest numerical  
3 value.

1           48. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 6, wherein the first group of  
2 contiguous sample values are loaded into a set of sample sequence registers during the first clock  
3 cycle and the second group of contiguous sample values are loaded into the set of sample  
4 sequence registers during the second clock cycle.

1           49. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 6, wherein determining the  
2 synchronization point comprises identifying a correlation output having a highest numerical  
3 value.

1           50. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein each of the code sequence  
2 groups are loaded into the same set of code sequence registers.